



A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE HEALTHCARE SECTOR IN KUNDAPURA TALUK

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1. INTRODUCTION

Government and private healthcare sectors play pivotal roles in providing essential medical services. The government sector, often funded by taxpayers, focuses on ensuring universal access to healthcare, while the private sector operates based on market principles, offering a range of services for those who can afford them. Both sectors contribute to the overall health infrastructure, addressing diverse healthcare needs within a society. A comparative analysis of private and government hospitals provides a comprehensive understanding of the healthcare landscape. This study delves into the distinctions in organizational structure, funding mechanisms, service delivery models, and patient experiences between these two sectors. By exploring factors such as accessibility, cost, and quality of care, the analysis aims to light on the strengths and limitations of both private and government hospitals, fostering informed discussions on healthcare policy and resource allocation. In Kundapura, a comprehensive examination of the government and private healthcare sectors unveils a landscape of medical services.

This comparative study delves into the contrasting facets of accessibility, quality, and affordability between government-run healthcare institutions and private medical facilities. By scrutinizing factors such as infrastructure, staffing, and patient experiences, we aim to illuminate the strengths and weaknesses inherent in each sector, contributing valuable insights to the ongoing discourse on healthcare provision in Kundapura.

Objectives

Assess the accessibility of healthcare facilities in both sectors, including geographical reach and transportation options. Compare the affordability of healthcare services, including consultation fees, medication costs, and hospitalization expenses.

Analyze the impact of government schemes and subsidies on healthcare affordability for the rural population.

Evaluate the quality of medical services provided in terms of diagnostic accuracy, treatment efficacy, and patient satisfaction.

Compare the availability and quality of medical equipment and infrastructure in both sectors.

Assess the level of hygiene and sanitation in healthcare facilities.

Analyze the availability of healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, and technicians, in both sectors.

Evaluate the level of training and expertise of healthcare providers.

Assess the staff-patient ratio and its impact on patient care.

Data And Methodology

In this survey both primary and secondary data has been collected. The sample consist of 50 respondents and is drawn randomly by taking respondents from all parts of kundapura taluk. The sources of secondary data are internet and survey reports. The primary data is collected by personal investigation method with the help of questionnaire. The analysis of data is done with help of pie charts and arithmetic mean used as a statistical tool.

2. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A study on accessibility of healthcare and quality in Government and Private Hospitals in Kundapura Taluk.

Section 1: Demographic Information

1. Age of The Respondents:

Category	Number	Percentage
Below 30 years	18	36
30 to 50	20	40
Above 50 years	12	24
Total	50	100

Analysis: In our survey 36% respondents belongs to below 30 years, 40% belongs 30 - 50 years category and 24% belongs to above 50 years category.

Interpretation: As the data analysis of age shows the highest portion of respondents we collected data belongs to age of 30 - 50 years, which is middle age people and the second largest portion of respondents belong to age below 30 years, and we take into consideration that 24 % of respondents belong to age above 50 years.

2. Gender of Respondents:

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Male	16	32
Female	34	68
Total	50	100

Analysis: In our survey 32% of respondents were male, 68% of respondents were female.

Interpretation: In the survey we conducted, majority of opinions belonged to females which is in percentage of 68 and 32% of the opinions belonged to males, where they shared opinions and their perceptions about their experience in two different health sectors.

3. Marital Status

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Unmarried	16	32
Married	34	68
Total	50	100

Analysis: In our survey 32% of respondents were unmarried, 68% of respondents were married.

Interpretation: As per our survey, we collected the opinions of people who were both married and unmarried, and hereby this, we can say that 32% of married people shared their perspective and 68% of people were unmarried who shared their experiences about which hospital they prefer most.

4. Educational Qualification

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Primary	14	28
Highschool	6	12
Pre-University	5	10
Graduates	20	40
Illiterates	5	10
Total	50	100

Interpretation: In our survey 28% of respondents were belonged to primary level, and 12% of were belonged to highschool level, 10% belongs to pre university level, 40% belonged to graduates and 10% belonged to illiterate.

5. The Accessibility of Government Hospitals Compared to Private:

How would you rate the accessibility of government hospitals compared to private hospitals?

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Equal	24	48
More	7	14
Less	19	38
Total	50	100

Analysis: In our survey 14% of respondents expressed their opinion as accessibility is in government hospital is more and 48% respondents expressed as their opinion as both private and government are equally accessible and 38% of respondent expressed their opinion as government hospitals are less accessible.

Interpretation: By this pie chart we can say that major portion of respondents expressed their opinions as availability and reachability is equal in both hospitals and least portion of respondents expressed that availability is more in government compared to private.

6. Affordable Healthcare Services:

Which type of hospital do you believe offers more affordable healthcare services?

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Government	29	58
Private	19	38
Not sure	2	4
Total	50	100

Analysis: The results show that 38% of respondents believe government-run hospitals offer more affordable healthcare services, while 58% believe private hospitals offer more affordable healthcare services. 4 % of respondent answered, "Not sure."

Interpretation: The results of this survey suggest that there is a perception among the public that private hospitals are generally less affordable than government-run hospitals.

7. Cleanliness and Hygiene in Hospitals:

How would you rate the cleanliness and hygiene in government hospitals compared to private hospitals?

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Better in Government	1	2
Better in Private	40	80
No difference	9	18
Total	50	200

Analysis: Based on the survey results, it seems that the majority of respondents (80%) believe that the cleanliness and hygiene in government hospitals are not significantly different from those in private hospitals. Only 18% believe that the cleanliness and hygiene are better in private hospitals.

Interpretation: This suggests that patients generally perceive government hospitals to be clean and hygienic. This is a positive finding, as it suggests that the government is investing in maintaining the cleanliness and hygiene of its healthcare facilities.

8. Longer Waiting Times for Appointments and Treatment:

Do you think government hospitals generally have longer waiting times for appointments and treatment?

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Yes	20	40
No	15	30
Occasionally	15	30
Total	50	100

Analysis: It is asking respondents whether they believe government hospitals generally have longer waiting times for appointments and treatments. The survey results show that 40 % of respondents answered “Yes”, 30% answered “No”, and 30 % answered “Occasionally.”

Interpretation: This suggests that there is a general perception that government hospitals have longer waiting times, but there is also a significant proportion of respondents who do not believe this.

9. Quality of Medical Health Care:

In your opinion, which type of hospital provides better quality medical care?

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Government	1	2
Private	37	74
No difference	12	24
Total	50	100

Analysis: 74% of respondents believe that private hospitals provide better quality medical care, 24% believe that there is no significant difference in the quality of care provided by government and private hospitals, and 2% says government hospital provides better quality medical care.

Interpretation: This data suggests that there is a split perception among the respondents regarding the quality of care provided by government and private hospitals. While a significant portion of respondents believe that private hospitals provides good quality of care.

10. Hospital with Adequately Equipped with Modern Medical Technology and Facilities:

Which hospitals are adequately equipped with modern medical technology and facilities?

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Government	2	4
Private	37	74
Both	11	22
Total	50	100

Analysis: The pie chart shows that 22% of respondents believe that both government and private hospitals are adequately equipped, while 74% believe that only private hospitals are adequately equipped. The remaining 4% of respondents says government hospitals are adequately equipped.

Interpretation: This data suggests that there is a general perception that private hospitals in Kundapura are well-equipped with modern medical technology and facilities.

11. Attitude and Behaviour of Staffs in Hospital:

How do you perceive the attitude and behavior of staff in government hospitals compared to private hospitals?

Catagory	Number	Percentage
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More in Government hospital	5	10
More in private hospitals	21	42
No difference	24	48
Total	50	100

Analysis: The pie chart indicates that 10% of respondents perceived the staff in government hospitals as more courteous compared to private hospitals, while 42% perceived in private hospitals. 48% perceived that there is no difference in private and government hospitals in Kundapura.

Interpretation: This suggests that there is a slight overall perception that private hospital staff is more courteous compared to government hospital staff.

12. Availability of Medications and Supply of Medicines:

How do you rate the availability of medications and supplies in government hospitals compared to private hospitals?

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Better in Government hospital	7	14
Better in Private hospitals	29	58
No difference	14	28
Total	50	100

Analysis: The pie chart indicates that 58% of respondents found the availability of medications and supplies to be better in Private hospitals compared to government hospitals. While 28% perceived no significant difference.

Interpretation: This suggests that there is a strong overall perception that private hospitals have better availability of medications and supplies compared to private hospitals.

13. Comprehensive Network of Healthcare Facilities and Clinics Across the Region:

Do government hospitals have a more comprehensive network of healthcare facilities and clinics across the region?

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Yes	29	58
No	14	28
Not sure	7	14
Total	50	100

Analysis: The pie chart indicates that 58% of respondents believe that government hospitals have a more comprehensive network of healthcare facilities and clinics across the region, while 14% are unsure. Only 28% believe that private hospitals have a more comprehensive network.

Interpretation: The findings highlight the perception of government hospitals as having a more capabilities healthcare infrastructure.

14. Awareness about Generic Medicines:

What is the level of awareness about generic medicines in government hospitals and private hospitals?

Catagory	Number	Percentage
Government hospital	42	84
Private hospitals	8	16
Total	50	100

Analysis: According to the pie chart, the majority of respondents (84%) perceived that government hospitals provides information regarding generic medicines. But 16% of the respondents perceived that in private hospitals provides information regarding generic medicines.

Interpretation: This pie chart suggests that government hospitals are making a concerted effort to educate patients about the benefits of generic medicines. This is a positive development, as generic medicines can be a cost-effective alternative to brand-name drugs.

3. FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Findings

In comparison between government hospitals and private hospitals, private hospitals are having made with superior infrastructure facilities.

Accessibility which is referred to as availability, is based on the cost of government and is good but for facilities private is found to be more efficient.

Quality of care which deals with consists of medical guidelines and communication, whereas communication, in this aspects private hospitals will has an upper hand.

Based on courteous behaviour, staff in the government hospital is found to be more unfriendly or harsh at sometsome but in private hospitals seems are to be more promising.

People found government hospitals are negligent towards patients and have less medical care, on the other hand private hospital are more promising. in the case of hygiene and cleanliness private is found to be more clean, whereas in the government appears to lack of hygiene and sanitization.

It is also found to be private hospitals are least intrested in promoting generic medicines while in government hospitals prefer generic medicines when there is a less stock of medicines in their medicals..

People have mindset that government hospitals are visited only by poor people so they hesitate to visit these hospital because of status of society.

Suggestions

Installing hi tech technology which may helps to increase the number of patients visiting.

Continuous workshops is required for excellence in medical

skills for doctors could improve the overall picture of both hospitals.

Private hospitals needed to be transparent about their cost structure.

Government hospitals need to hire more workers and staff for more proper care of patients.

Providing a friendly and hygiene environment in the government hospitals could change the perspective of people.

Because of a lack of awareness about the variety of facilities provided by the government hospitals people are not interested to visit, so there is a necessity for organise awareness programmes.

Doctors of government hospitals keeping their own clinics for their additional benefit, which is an illegal action according to law. Proper action should be taken.

People are unaware of the advantages of generic medicine that need to be enlightened..

The supply of medicines needs to be concentrated in the government health sector, there is a lack of proper medicine supply in government hospital. That should be corrected.

Conclusions:

According to the survey, the comparative study between government and private healthcare sector reveals a nuanced landscape with distinct strengths and weaknesses. The government healthcare system, often characterized by its universal approach, strives to provide accessible and affordable services to a broad population. While it faces challenges such as bureaucratic inefficiencies and public welfare remains a cornerstone.

On the other hand, the private healthcare sector, driven by market forces, excels in innovation, efficiency and personalized care. However, its accessibility is often limited by financial barriers, making quality healthcare a privilege for those who can afford it. The profit motive may also lead to overuse of medical interventions and unequal distribution of resources.

Ultimately, a balanced and coordinated healthcare ecosystem, leveraging the strength of both sectors, is crucial for ensuring comprehensive, accessible and quality healthcare for all citizens. Policy makers must navigate this complex interplay to forge a sustainable path forward that prioritizes the well-being of the population while fostering an environment conducive to medical advancements and innovation.